currents, etc., illustrate the physical geography of the earth, and add to the value of these books, whose information is made easily accessible by a very complete index. W. A. BASTEDO.

A TEXT-BOOK OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. By Dr. HERMANN EICHORST, Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics, and Director of the Medical Clinic of the University of Zurich. Authorized Translation. Edited by Dr. AUGUSTUS A. ESHNER. In two volumes. W. B. Saunders & Company. Philadelphia and London.

Eichorst's Practice, although a comparatively recent work, at once acquired a very large sale in Germany nothwithstanding the presence of a number of other very excellent treatises on the subject. The English-speaking medical public is to be congratulated on having this work in its present convenient form.

In some ways Eichorst differs from many of the works now in use. His keynote throughout is that of the worker with the sick, and the especial emphasis is laid on the treatment of abnormal conditions. His suggestions are numerous and helpful.

There is no lack of good sound fundamentals bearing on the subjects of pathology and diagnosis, in fact, these necessary descriptive portions are full and explicit, but they seem to be so considered as to lead up to the ultimate aim, the treatment of the patient.

In a multitude of counsellors there is much wisdom, and we are glad to welcome this new addition to the working forces in the combat with disease. R. M. BROWN.

CLINIQUE DES MALADIES DU SYSTÈME NERVEUX. By Prof. F. RAYMOND. Cinquième Série. Octave Doin, Paris.

This book carries the reader through the fifth course of clinical lectures delivered by Prof, Raymond at the Salpêtrière; the style, being that of the lecture room, seems to bring one into personal touch with the lecturer. It embraces 650 pages, of which something short of 140 are devoted to a careful study of partial or Bravais-Jacksonian epilepsy in its various motor, sensory and psychic manifestations. A chapter on the topography of the sensory cortical centers is interpolated in this section of the work, embodying chiefly what is *not* known upon the subject rather than any important addition to the knowledge of sensory areas. Illustrations are freely used in the elucidation of this subject, as they are throughout the book, where necessary to a clear presentation of the conditions described. Of special interest are the lectures devoted to tuberculous meningitis "en plaques," much space being given to its early diagnosis, as offering the possibility of cure through operation. Several atypical cases of disseminated sclerosis are presented in comparison with the usual manifestations of that disease; the polymorphous symptomatology of hysteria receiving consideration in a section devoted to the differential diagnosis between that condition and disseminated sclerosis; the frequent occurrence of the two conditions simultaneously being noted. The subject of brain tumors is carefully and minutely treated, with special reference to diagnosis as to site, variety, etc. One of the hopeful sections, hopeful because of the suggestions of cure, is that dealing with polyneuritis, attention being called to its not infrequent confusion with myelitis. Among the rare conditions presented is a case of chronic progressive ankylosis of all the joints including the vertebral column, and simulating the condition described by Marie as "spondylose rhizomèlique." Other subjects treat-

ed are: glosso-labio-laryngeal paralysis: bulbar asthenia; sensory disorders in tabes; objective disturbances of sensibility in syringomyelia and disseminated sclerosis; dorsal Pott's disease; scleroderma; and hysterical word deafness.

A desirable feature, as facilitating ready reference, is a short clinical résumé following the detailed description of illustrative cases, and a condensed summary of diagnostic points, and treatment at the end of each lecture; the strength of the work lies in diagnosis, treatment being from the nature of conditions discussed limited largely to the palliative. R. L. FIELDING (New York).

PERU. HISTORY OF COCA. The "Divine Plant" of the Incas, with an Introductory Account of the Incas, and of the Andean Indians of Today. By W. GOLDEN MORTIMER, M.D. J. H. Vail & Co., New York.

This is an exhaustive monograph of some 576 pages written in a most interesting manner on a topic of increasing importance. When in 1884 it was discovered almost by accident, as it were, that cocaine had its now well-known anesthetic effect on the conjunctiva, a renewed interest was taken in this drug, which for unknown centuries had been used empirically by a people who were the leaders in the aristocracy of an earlier day. Since 1884 many researches have been given the profession.

The author first very clearly sets forth, what is known to all students of pharmacognosy, that Coca is not Cocaine, and that there is much more to be said on the subject of the use of the crude drug as a tonic and restorative than to fall in line with some modern day followers of the W. C. T. U. class, and to condemn its use because of the occurrence of a cocaine habit in some degenerate individuals; most of whom have pased through the successive stages of alcoholism and morphinism to cocainism. It is certain that the author makes an excellent brief for the use of this potent drug.

There are exceedingly complete and entertaining chapters on the botany, chemistry, physiology and therapy of coca, with many interesting interpolations of cognate questions; the action of coca on the muscular tissue and nervous organization being very full and authentic.

Taken at large this is an interesting and instructive monograph and the author deserves much credit for his industry and perseverance in its preparation. JELLIFFE.